



CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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23 AUGUST 1965
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1. North Vietnam

Three additional surface-to-air missile sites have been tentatively identified [redacted]

[redacted] If confirmed, the total number of sites would reach thirteen. (See map.)

The French expect a high-level North Vietnamese delegation to arrive in Paris Wednesday for talks with at least French Communists. The visit has foreign office approval.

Hanoi is devoting an increased amount of its propaganda output to trying to prove that it is not the intransigent party and should not be blamed for the continuation of the conflict. One recent article acknowledged the possibility of third-party mediation but argued it should be directed at "compelling" the US to give up its "aggression."

2. South Vietnam

Student leaders in the northern university city of Hué are organizing a "struggle group" to oppose the Thieu-Ky government. Student criticisms of the government closely follow those voiced recently by the Buddhist Tri Quang, who has strong influence in Hué. Tri insinuated recently he would like to see a change in Saigon.

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3. Kashmir

Troop clashes and artillery exchanges are continuing along the cease-fire line. More Pakistani infiltrations have also been reported.

Meanwhile, there has been no further word on the Bunche mission. The Indians, however, will undoubtedly attempt to focus Bunche's attention on Pakistani infiltrations and other border violations. The Pakistanis, for their part, will probably try to shift his interest to a discussion of an overall Kashmir settlement.

4. India

The fall harvest may be a near disaster if the drought continues.

Qualified observers are now saying that food grain production for the crop year ending next June may be even lower than it was last year. The shortage could be as much as 12 million tons below annual needs.

Grain prices in many areas are increasing rapidly, and several food riots have already been reported.

5. Greece

Parliament reconvenes tomorrow but the vote of confidence will not come until later in the week.

Prospects for a Tsirimokos victory are still doubtful at best. The US Embassy believes that Papandreou's current tour to arouse the countryside and the recent demonstrations in his favor will probably deter further defections of Center Union party deputies to Tsirimokos.

More left-wing demonstrations are planned for tomorrow even though the government has banned this kind of activity. The chance of violence is thus increased.

6. Dominican Republic

The rebels are said to be about ready to sign the Act of Reconciliation. However, they are now trying to get formal assurance from the Organization of American States that the provisional government will have the right to set the date for withdrawal of the Inter-American Peace Force. It is not clear whether this move is anything more than an item for the political record.

Meanwhile, rebel extremists are still agitating. The Communist-controlled paper Patria is calling for withdrawal of the peace force one month after installation of a new government. Rebel Foreign Minister Jottin Cury has described the present settlement terms as "impossible."

7. Cyprus

There are still a number of potentially dangerous trouble spots, but the island has been relatively quiet in recent weeks.

Archbishop Makarios, in particular, has been reluctant to move on controversial questions. He probably feels that he needs the backing of a strong ally, but at this point, he seems to lack one. The USSR failed to back him in the recent Security Council debate and Greece has been preoccupied with its own political problems.

A new round of trouble could develop over the rotation of Turkish troops scheduled for next month. Makarios has assured the UN that he will approve the move, but there is ample time for him to change his mind. Incidents between Greek and Turkish Cypriots are another continuing cause for concern.

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